

ENT'S FURNISHING.
ENSE DISPLAY OF
ER GOODS!
il to Please You.

ALL KINDS!
THIS WEEK
CUT PRICE SALE!

Children's Suits!
H BROS.,
TEHALL STREET.

BUBLIC CIGARROS.
NING!

SEAL AND GENERAL STYLE OF OUR
ed in the several actions brought by us, and in
in the New York Superior Court on October
TE ALL INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR
YLE OF PACKAGE as applied to cigars or
all hereafter claim full damages in all actions

GE P. LIES & CO.
ry, No. 200 Third District, New York City.

ENTS, ETC.

SONS.
IE,
IS, CEMENTS,

Absolutely Fire-Proof
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PIPE!
Timbles,
ths, Cypress and
Plasterers' Hair, Mar-
Dust, White Sand, Best
Grate and Smith Coals.

ARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

COMPANY.
AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
LANTA.

1 and 2 Constitution Building.
CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Solicitors.
ALEX. W. SMITH, Sec. and Treas.
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Titles Warranted.
Money Loaned.
Insurance of titles to real estate. Charges reasonable.
property. Complete abstracts of all the county land
rights to the secretary.

ING GOODS.

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the startling reductions
has made a big gap in
are still plenty left to
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Success

ing sale has prompted
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SUITS

a lot of suits that sold
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the lots are broken—
the uniform price of

BROS.,
and FURNISHERS,
17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

VOL. XIX.

AN INSULT RESENTED.

The President Will Not Visit St. Louis

DURING THE GRAND ARMY MEETING.

But Will Attend the Piedmont Fair, Where
Georgians Will Accord Him a
Housing Reception.

St. Louis, July 7.—Mayor Francis has re-
ceived the following letter from President
Cleveland declining to visit St. Louis, and giv-
ing reasons therefor:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 4,
1887.—To Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and
Chairman—My Dear Sir: When I received
the extremely cordial and gratifying invita-
tion from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by
a number of her representative men, to visit
this city during the national encampment of
the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been
contemplating for some time an acceptance of
the invitation from that organization to the
same effect and had considered the pleasure it
would afford me. If it should be possible, to
meet not only members of the Grand Army of
the Republic but people of St. Louis, and the
other cities of the west which the occasion
would give me an opportunity to visit.

"The exactions of my public duties, I felt to
be so onerous, however, that when first con-
fronted by the delegation of which you were
the head, I expected to do no more at that time
than to promise a consideration of the double
invitation tendered me, and expressed the
pleasure it would give me to accept the same
thereafter, if possible. But the cordiality and
sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by
the heartiness of good people who surrounded
you, so impressed me that I could not resist the
feeling which prompted me to assure you on
the spot that I would do my best to accept the
invitation of the Republic at the time designat-
ed, if nothing happened in the mean-
time to absolutely prevent my leaving Washing-
ton.

"Immediately upon the public announce-
ment of this conclusion, expressions emanat-
ing from certain important members of the
Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing
in volume and virulence, constrained me to
review my acceptance of these invitations. The
expressions referred to go to the extent of
declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest
at the time and place of the national encamp-
ment. This statement, upon certain official acts of mine,
involving important public interests, done
under the restraints and obligations of my
oath of office, which do not appear to accord
with the wishes of some members
of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"I feel that I have no right to believe
that the organization founded upon patriotic
ideas, composed very largely of men entitled
to lasting honor and consideration, and whose
crowning glory it should be that they are
American citizens, as well as veteran soldiers,
deems it a part of its mission to compass any
object or purpose by attempting to intimidate
the President of the United States, or by re-
sisting or evading the laws; and yet the
expressions to which I have referred indicate
such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and
such menace to an occasion which should be
harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they
cannot be ignored.

"I beg you to understand that I am not con-
scious of any act of mine which would make
me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Re-
public, or any other assemblage of my fellow
citizens. The account of my official state-
ment is always ready for presentation to my
fellow countrymen. I should not be frank if I
failed to confess what I have said, and I re-
spectfully trust that I have been hurt by the unwor-
thy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of
this matter, and the reckless manner in which
my actions and motives have been misrep-
resented, both publicly and privately; for which,
however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a
body, is by no means responsible.

"The threats of personal violence
and harm in case I undertake the trip in
question, which scores of misguided, unbal-
anced men, under the stimulation of excited
feeling, have made, are not even considered;
rather than abandon my visit to the west
and disappoint your citizens, if I do not
come, I am prepared to submit to the insult
which, it is quite openly asserted, I would be
helplessly subjected, if present at the encamp-
ment, but I should bear with me there the
people's highest office, the dignity of which I
must protect, and I believe that neither the
Grand Army of the Republic as an organiza-
tion nor anything like a majority of its mem-
bers would even encourage any scandalous
attack upon it. If, however, among the
membership of this body there are some, as
certainly seems to be the case, determined to
do me and my official acts, at the national
encampment, I believe they should be per-
mitted to do so unrestrained by my presence
as a guest of their organization or as a member
of the hospitable city in which their meeting is
held.

"A number of Grand Army posts have signi-
fied their intention, I am informed, to remain
away from the encampment in case I visit the
city at that time. Without considering the
merit of such action, I feel that I cannot be
the cause of such non-attendance. The
time and place of the encampment were fixed
long before my invitations were received.
Those desiring to participate in its proceedings
should be first regarded, and nothing should
be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

"Another consideration of more importance
than all others remains to be noticed. The
fact was referred to by you when you verbally
presented the invitation of the citizens of St.
Louis, that the coming encampment of the
Grand Army of the Republic would be the
first held in a southern state. I suppose this
fact was mentioned to you as a matter of
the fraternal feeling so fast gaining ground
throughout the entire land and hailed by every
patriotic citizen as an earnest that the union
was really and in fact being saved in second
of the conditions which have confronted it. I
trust that my acceptance of your invitation
and spirit, with all the benefits it confers
to the united people. I cannot rid myself of
the belief that the least discord on this propi-
tious occasion might retard the progress of
the sentiment of common brotherhood which the
Grand Army of the Republic had no good
reason to increase and foster.

"I certainly could not be the cause of
any discord in any event or on any pretext.
It seems to me that you and the citizens of St.
Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement
of the conditions which have confronted me
to forego my contemplated visit and to with-
draw my acceptance of your invitations. My
presence in your city at the time you have in-
vited me to be of but little moment compared
with the importance of the cordial and har-
monious entertainment of your other guests.
I assure you that I abandon my plan
without the least personal feeling except re-
gret, constrained thereby by a sense of duty;
I desire to save any embarrassment
to the people of St. Louis, or their expected
guests, and with a heart full of grateful ap-
preciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness
of your citizens.

"Hoping the encampment may be an occa-
sion of much usefulness and that its proceed-

DRAWN INTO THE LAKE

The Terrible Calamity Which
Happened to Zug.

THE LAND SLIPS OUT OF SIGHT.

The Hotel Goes to the Bottom—The People
Who Lost Their Lives—A Striking
Casualty.

BREWER, July 7.—The disaster at Zug recalls
in many respects the phenomenon of a South
American earthquake. For several days
crevices had been observed in the new quay at
Zug, which cost \$40,000. At 3:30 o'clock on
Tuesday afternoon the lake in front of the
stone work began to bubble. The quay then
cracked and eighty feet of it fell into the
lake. Persons who rushed into the adjoining
pass were precipitated into the water and
drowned.

After a short interval another slip dragged
several houses into the water. The Landings
stage followed, and a steamer which had just
arrived was hurled a hundred yards forward.
At four o'clock two boats, which were going
to the scene, were engulfed, only one man
being rescued. The damage is estimated at
about \$100,000. At the same moment the boatman's hut, in which were
three children, fell into the water. The fur-
niture and cattle were now hurriedly removed
from the threatened quarter.

At 7 o'clock the land slip began again, and
several cars which were removing property
sank. Five houses, including the hotel, were
disappeared within a few minutes, includ-
ing the Hotel Zurich, the roof of which is
still visible above the surface of the lake. The
cafes, in which were ten customers,
were next engulfed, and 150 metres
of neighboring street, and the shops
vanished, the people jumping from the
windows of their houses to escape death.
A party of officers returning from Lucerne,
and a number of other persons, were among the
perished persons, but the danger increasing,
troops were summoned from Baar.

The third landslide occurred at 11 o'clock p.
m. carrying five houses and a number of
damaging many others. The municipal treas-
ure was removed from the town hall to the
postoffice. Seventy persons are missing and
about 100 are believed to have been killed.
The people are pouring into Zug from
all points to view the "scene."

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

The Flames Checked Before Reaching the
Magazine.

QUEBEC, July 7.—The fire in this city last
night broke out in the stables attached to the
barracks at the citadel. The stable picket is
said to have been asleep. The stables and
barracks are built entirely of wood. The
wood and it is the general belief that wooden
buildings in such an important fortress as the
citadel and in a place where large quantities of
ammunition are stored should not have been
erected. An investigation will be held. Excited
citizens did not seek their homes until three
o'clock this morning, and the fire had pre-
vailed throughout the city until the fire
was thoroughly under control. At one time
there were fully 5,000 men, women and chil-
dren in the city. The fire had spread along
their way to the surrounding country in car-
riages, cars and on foot, fearing that an ex-
plosion of powder in the magazine would occur.
This feeling was perhaps most manifest along
Champlain street, right under the main fort-
ress as it was known that a great quantity of
powder was stored there. When several ex-
plosions occurred, the people fled in terror,
their breath and sought best shelter avail-
able. A crowd on the glacis and on the hill leading
to the citadel made a terrible rush down the
glacis, and the people fled in terror, their
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to the citadel made a terrible rush down the
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CONSOLIDATING INTERESTS.

Meeting at Montague of Alabama Manu-
facturers.

NAVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—All of the
directors of the Sheffield Land company, Ala-
bama and Tennessee Coal and Iron company,
Sheffield and Birmingham railroad company
met at Montague, Ala., this morning to con-
sider the consolidation of the companies. It is
not yet known to a certainty whether a con-
solidation of the companies will be effected, or
whether all held separate and distinct. A number
of the companies met separately and then con-
ferred together with a view of seeing if they
have common interests and can unite their prop-
erty. If it is decided to consolidate, the com-
pany will be the largest in the world, with
second largest coal, iron and railroad company
in the south. It will embrace the property of
the Sheffield Land company, including a large
tract of land in the State of Alabama and all
their property about Sheffield. It will also
embrace a furnace being built by Shook, En-
sley and others, at Sheffield. The company
also owns and operates a large number of
furnaces at Sheffield and Birmingham. It will
also own and operate a large number of
furnaces at Sheffield and Birmingham. It will
also own and operate a large number of
furnaces at Sheffield and Birmingham.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Proceedings of the Convention in Win-
chester.

WINCHESTER, Md., July 7.—The morning
session of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-
school convention was devoted to the discus-
sion of "The Difficulties of Sunday-School
Teachers and their Remedies," conducted by
Rev. W. D. Hays, who is the author of the
subject made by Rev. L. C. Miller, of
Harrisburg, Va., and conversational re-
marks based upon personal experience were
made by a vast number of clergymen and
teachers. In the afternoon the discussion was
conducted by Rev. C. M. Brown, and was de-
voted to the question "How to Hold Big Boys
and Girls in Sunday-Schools." This evening
there was a Sunday-school mass meeting, at
which addresses were made by Rev. W. J.
Young and J. N. McCallister. The attend-
ance was very large, and the exercises were
very interesting. Delegates between the
sessions have enjoyed themselves in visit-
ing places of interest in the city. It was
agreed to adjourn to the next annual conven-
tion at Berryville.

GUARDED BY THE PINKERTONS.

The Coke Operators Issue an Ultimatum to
the Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Coke operators have
decided to post another notice throughout the
region notifying the strikers that they will be
given until next Saturday to return to work
or else the strikers will be treated as out-
laws. Those who do not resume work
by that time will be evicted from the com-
pany's houses, and new men will be imported
from New York to take their places. The
notice which started yesterday, were in opera-
tion today, with an increased force of work-
men and the operators claim they will have
all the men they need in a few days. The
region this afternoon state that Pinker-
ton's men are still guarding the works.
Everything is quiet, but a conflict between
guards and strikers may occur at any moment.
The man who has gone back to work is very
bitter. A number of non-union men have re-
sented the strikers' letters and guards now re-
sist them to see from their work.

THE AMERICAN PARTY

Declares the Purpose Which it Wishes
Passed into Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Among the de-
clares in the platform of the American
party is the following: "The American party
is in favor of no amendment
of the laws of immigration as to prevent the com-
ing of all who are not of moral character, intel-
lectual capacity and physical health to give as-
surance of their value as citizens and in favor of
restricting the importation of all laborers under
contract with any industrial or commercial
pursuits. The American party is in favor of
the immediate and unconditional repeal of all
naturalization laws, reserving the right to
have in good faith declared their intentions of
becoming American citizens. Political controver-
sies of whatever character, existing in
other countries, shall not become the
subject of agitation or consideration in the United
States of America. Non-resident aliens in the United
States shall not be permitted to own lands in the United States, nor be
served in the military or naval service, nor be
employed in any industrial or commercial pur-
suits, nor be allowed to engage in any business
or profession, nor to hold any office or position
of trust or confidence, nor to exercise any
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